

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 48

JUNE 6, 1935

No. 14

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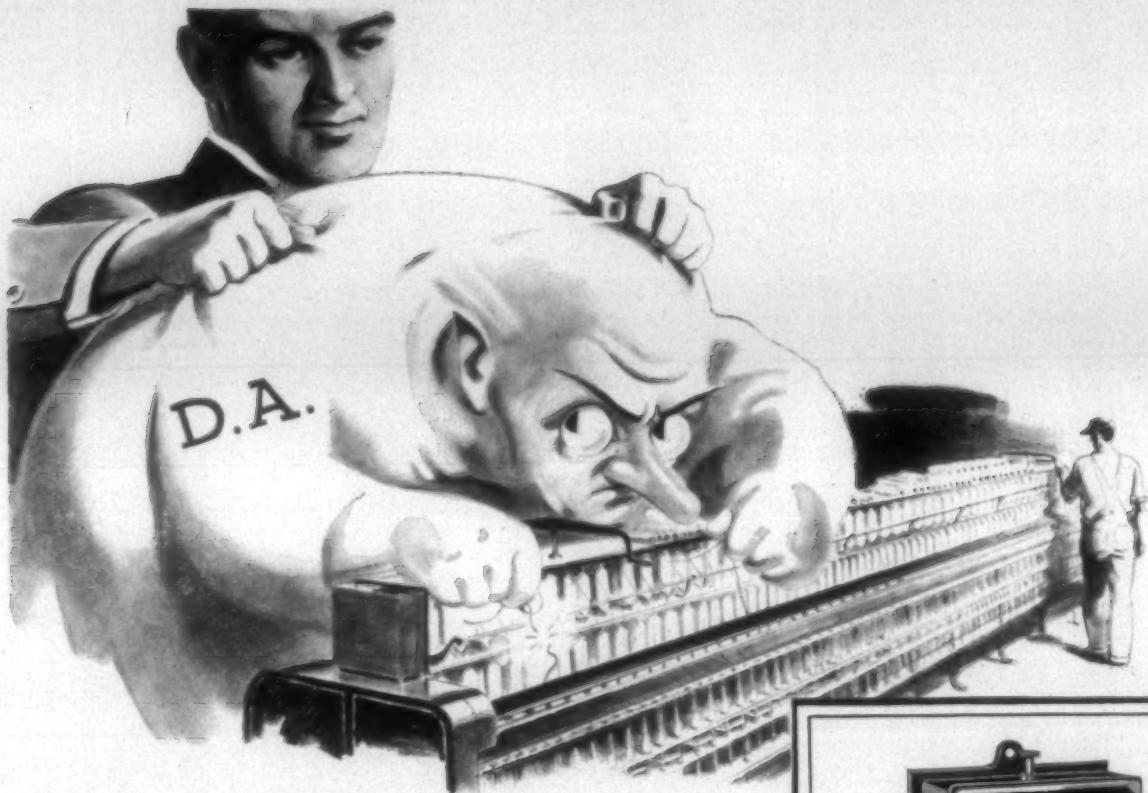
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 48—No. 14

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Textile Industry Works to Maintain Standards

DEVELOPMENTS in the textile industry following the scrapping of the codes all tend to show that the majority opinion leans strongly to a continuation of the NRA wage rates and hours of operation. Strong efforts are being made by leaders in the industry to have the mills voluntarily continue what are termed the best features of NRA.

At a meeting of the members of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the Executive Committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute and representatives of affiliated branches of the cotton textile industry, at Washington, D. C., May 29, 1935, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the Executive Committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute and members of affiliated branches of the Cotton Textile Industry here assembled, do confidently recommend that the Cotton Textile Industry make no changes in the conduct of its business during the interim caused by the Supreme Court decision, and urge the industry to accept this as its general policy; and

"Resolved further, That we respectfully recommend that President Roosevelt exercise the prestige of his great office in a direct appeal to all industries to pursue a like policy."

Appeals for a solid front throughout the textile industries to maintain prevailing hour and wage standards during the emergency created by the Supreme Court validation of NIRA was made by Goldthwaite H. Dorr, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

A letter addressed to 300 leading textile trade associations, including manufacturers, converters, cutters-up and distributors, notified them of the resolution adopted by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee and the Executive Committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute in Washington last Wednesday. In his letter Mr. Dorr emphasized that "in a time like this it should be obvious that all divisions of the textile industries must present a solid front if the lines now established are to be held."

After his return from the conference in Washington, Thomas H. Webb, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, issued a call for a meeting of cotton manufacturers in Charlotte on Friday, June 7th.

"Surveys conducted by the Cotton-Textile Institute in the principal cotton manufacturing States—East and South—indicate an almost 100 per cent determination on the part of mills throughout the industry to maintain

prevailing maximum hour and minimum wage standards," says a statement issued by the Institute. "A few of the 1,500 mills in the industry have been planning to revise schedules but it is hoped that on further consideration they will decide against such action at this time and will adhere to the policy recommended by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee and the executive committee of the Institute in Wednesday's Washington meeting of the two groups.

"Since that meeting which urged the industry to 'make no changes in the conduct of its business during the interim caused by the Supreme Court decision,' several State associations of mill executives have endorsed the policy; other State organizations and groups with in the industry are expected to take similar action at meetings scheduled to be held early next week; a special meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is to be held in Charlotte, N. C., on June 7th, and pending that meeting, the Institute's checks of representative mills in Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina and Virginia showed mills in those States are planning to maintain the status quo; the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, representing New England mills, through its policy committee, has already announced its endorsement of the Washington resolution.

"Several State organizations, prompted by the action at the Washington meeting, have issued bulletins to all cotton mills in their States, urging maintenance of present conditions until such time as an industry-wide policy can be developed. Typical of these bulletins, that issued by the Rhode Island Textile Association to all Rhode Island mills, read as follows:

"The decision of the Supreme Court, which, in effect, abolished codes, will undoubtedly create a state of confusion until such time as intelligent plans can be worked out by national groups of manufacturers to take care of the situation during the emergency.

"We urge textile mills in Rhode Island, for the time being, to make no changes in operation which might add to the difficulties of eventual readjustment or at least to delay such changes until the national groups representing the various branches of the industry have had an opportunity to analyze and discuss the situation and suggest the proper course of procedure."

"Many mills throughout the industry, it was reported to the Institute, have posted notices on bulletin boards assuring workers that present operating and pay schedules will remain unchanged for the present."

Lastex Yarn and Lactron Thread

THE introduction of the extrusion processes in the rubber industry for the manufacture of tubing, etc., has no doubt led to the production of a round section elastic thread which is the basis of Lastex yarn and Lactron thread, says the *Textile Recorder*.

Lastex yarn is constructed with a round section elastic core and a covering of cotton, worsted, silk or rayon threads—customer, and it may be so fine that it can be used either as warp or weft or both, and produce fine fabrics of weight and bulk similar to those made in the respective textile industries. The difference between Lastex yarn and the ordinary yarns is its high percentage of elasticity, which introduces a value property, and this may be used to advantage in connection with a large range of woven, as well as knitted fabrics. Lactron thread is an elastic thread sold without covering, and is used by the manufacturers of fabrics in preference to the square section thread.

THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS

A general description of the various process through which the material passes will no doubt be interesting. Natural latex is obtained from certain trees by a process of tapping. The bark is cut to open the ends of the latex vessels and a silky substance flows out. After the introduction of a small proportion of ammonia for stabilizing purposes, the latex is passed through a centrifuge at such a rate that it is separated into approximately equal volumes of "skin" containing 6 per cent of rubber and "cream" containing 60 per cent of rubber. For preservative and stabilizing purposes, ammonia gas is passed into the fluid cream until the proportion is 0.5 per cent NH₃. The cream is exported and is in a fluid state when received at the rubber works.

The first process at the works is to place the rubber latex with its 60 per cent rubber content in a specially constructed mill and raise the percentage of rubber. The next is to compound the latex with vulcanizing and other ingredients; an operation requiring great care and considerable skill. Each compounding ingredient must be added to the latex in the form of an aqueous dispersion; the particles must not aggregate together or have a coagulative action on the latex. The dispersion is assisted by first mixing the compounding ingredients into cream with water.

After the latex has been mixed with the requisite amounts of dispersions, it is necessary to adjust its concentration, viscosity and alkalinity to predetermined standards. The resulting fluid or cream is then pumped to the extrusion plant, and the level of latex in the feeding reservoir is mechanically controlled by very ingenious devices.

The supply is held in a glass container about 8 or 9 ft. in height and glass tubes with nozzles are arranged in a receiving tank which contains the coagulating liquid. Immediately the latex streams pour into the coagulant solution, a skin of coagulum forms round them, which retains the contour imparted by the nozzle. The partly set threads rise to the surface of the liquid and are drawn to the other side of the tank and removed by rollers or carriers.

The elastic strands are washed to remove the excess coagulant and then passed to a drying tunnel in which the temperature of the circulating air is progressively increased. The vulcanizing plant comprises a tunnel surrounding an inner tunnel which contains perforations at inter-

vals along its walls. The threads are conveyed on a belt through the inner space. Superheated steam or other hot inert gas, such as carbon-dioxide or nitrogen, is introduced into the outer tunnel and distributed into the inner tunnel. The temperature may be up to 400 degrees F. It is necessary to maintain a uniform temperature by thermostatic control. Under these temperatures the time required for vulcanization is only a few minutes which means that the elastic threads pass very quickly through the long tunnel. The vulcanized threads emerge from the tunnel and are wound on to wooden spools; a good supply of talc or some dusting powder being used to prevent the elastic threads from sticking. At the head of the machine special arrangements are provided for checking the uniformity of the threads and all messages are transmitted to the experts at the feeding point by means of telephone.

The size of the threads to be produced is controlled by several factors, such as the concentration and viscosity of the latex mixing, the conveying belt speed, the head of latex, with some respect to the dimensions of the nozzles and to some extent the composition of the coagulant, due allowance being made for shrinkage in drying. The speed of extrusion is also dependent on these factors, and the pressure at which latex is supplied may be varied to give a range of thread counts from the same orifice. The rate of extrusion is between 30 and 40 ft. per minute, and the machines run for very long periods. With such methods of control it is not surprising to find that elastic threads of extreme fineness may be produced and they can be used in constructions which give a resulting thread with an inner and outer covering that may be used in woven fabrics of fine structure.

The Lactron threads after careful examination are made into warps or skeins and are then ready for the market. The Lastex yarns are completed by further processing which takes the form of covering with one or more threads of cotton, silk, worsted or rayon yarns.

In processing, the spools containing the elastic threads and covering yarns are mounted in the spinning frame and the covering is carried out at a high rate of surface speed. The systems of checking the results are such that a high standard of uniformity is maintained. To meet the requirements of the trade a large range of constructions are produced. In the coarser counts the length per lb. is 950 yds., whilst in the finer counts the length is 18,000.

The Lastex yarn has gone beyond the experimental stages, and is now a commercial proposition. It has many advantages over the square section, and may be produced from round section elastic threads of 1/100 in. dia., and even finer, which offers scope to the designer that was not possible before its introduction.

WINDING

The yarn may be supplied in hank form or on cheeses, cones or pirns; in natural bleached or colored. It may be used as warp or weft, or may be introduced as part of either warp or weft, or both. Owing to its special properties the processing of Lastex yarns should be carefully considered. The construction of the yarn comprises an elastic core around which is wound two spirals of covering threads—termed inner and outer coverings. These spirals protect the elastic and control the elasticity within certain limits. If there are 60 turns per inch or 60 spirals on the outer cover with the yarn at rest, the turns will

be reduced when the yarn is stretched and whilst the estimation of stretch on turns per inch may not be the most scientific method, it is the most convenient when the yarn is in process. To count turns per quarter inch at different points during the stretch in winding and take the average, is a quick method of determining the winding tension.

If the yarn is received in hank form, and to be used either as warp or weft, it is desirable to wind on to flanged bobbins, or on to cones or cheeses, with just ordinary winding tension to give a firm build. When the yarn is required for weft, the transfer to pirns requires greater care and preparation in the rewinding and a definite winding tension must be maintained throughout.

It is suggested that the greatest practicable weft package either on pirns or tubes will give the least trouble in weaving and several firms are using the standard seven-inch pirns with yarn built up to a diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., according to the size of shuttle to be used. Tight built cross woud pirns as produced by the modern winding machines give better results than winding on the build and bind principle. With 60 turns per inch, a winding tension which reduces the turns to 40 has been found to unwind satisfactorily, and the different tensions from the unwinding at the top and bottom of the pirn are not unreasonable, but obviously they are not equal. Pirn covers dipped in French chalk or some dusting powder, and slipped on the full pirns will keep moisture from the yarn and facilitate the unwinding when the cover is removed to place the pirn in the shuttle.

Controlled atmosphere in the winding room will give greater uniformity of winding tension and the pirns or tubes should be bone dry when the winding is carried out. The warps may be prepared on the sectional warping frame and built up in sections. They may be prepared also with the dry taping process, but it is not advisable to use Yorkshire dressing or any system which has not a fixed reel or wraith. The best system is one which gives full tension, maintains a uniform sheet and gives a level beam. Any variation in diameter on the beam will be a great disadvantage in weaving.

WEAVING

The weaving of Lastex yarns has given the weaver and overseer new problems, but this is no exception to the rule when yarns with different characteristics are introduced in any of the main textile industries. There are firms who have had considerable experience in dealing with rubber (square section) covered yarns, who have adapted their machines to meet the requirement, and the operatives have mastered the properties peculiar to these yarns. It is not necessary to refer back to the early days of rayon yarns, because many operatives still in industry have vivid recollections of the difficulties connected with these yarns, which have been considerably modified. In many instances the operatives now prefer yarns (when conditions are suitable) to cotton yarns.

If Lastex yarn is used as warp it is absolutely essential to have controlled delivery of the sheet of yarn either on a positive or semi-positive arrangement. The negative control of warp as in general use for cotton weaving is not a suitable arrangement. Delivery rollers with surface speeds regulated to the take-up in weaving are necessary; the warp stretch should be reduced to a minimum, and the warp line should be central. Dry weaving sheds are more suitable than those conditioned for weaving cotton yarns, and the special arrangement relating to temperature, used for weaving rayon yarns, will be suitable for Lastex yarns.

Weaving Lastex yarn as weft is more difficult than weaving as warp, and since most users have attempted to

produce fabrics with one way stretch and that cross-wise, it may be interesting to take this section in greater detail. When rayon yarn was introduced, it was suggested that weft mixing looms were essential to obtain a satisfactory fabric, even though both shuttles contained the same kind of weft. How far this was necessary to make up for the defects in the yarns, is fully understood now that the defects have been mastered by the chemist and technologist. The same suggestions are not made in connection with Lastex yarns, but it would halve the defects likely to occur if two shuttles were used.

It is absolutely essential that the drag or surface tension on the weft should be equal in the shuttles in each loom. As this is not easy to accomplish, even with two shuttles, it is obvious that it will be more difficult where a larger number of shuttles are used, as in the case of automatic shuttle changing looms. For this reason it is suggested that the largest pirn available should be used and the surface tension regulated by threading the yarn in bars and drawing the weft from the centre and top of the shuttle. Many devices have been introduced to place a drag on the weft, but very few have means to keep a constant tension on the yarn in both directions of the shuttles' traverse.

Weft feeler motions are advantageous as it is essential to stop the loom before the whole of the weft is unwound. Many modifications to the shuttle box are also necessary in order to control the loose weft from the fabric to the point at which it leaves the shuttle. The shuttle speed should be reduced to a minimum, and the loom speed reduced 20 per cent as compared with ordinary speeds.

When all the weft is Lastex, it is very important to have a good system of temples and a most efficient cloth control. A roller covered with rubber, mounted level with and slightly higher than the breast beam, will assist in holding out the cloth and it may be necessary to have a system of stretcher bars between the temples and breast beam. A clip or peg should be fixed to the temple so that the weaver may fasten the end of weft from the spent pirn to the beginning of the weft on the new pirn.

The control roller at the breast beam should have small brass flanges adjusted to the width of fabric to give the weaver a guide in relation to width. Some manufacturers supply a measure which is hung near the shuttle stand. The difficulties in respect to width are not so great when the weft is used in conjunction with ordinary yarns. It is important to have the pirns on boards and these should be mounted on the loom framing near the starting side; weft stored in tins on the floor may be the cause of considerable variation in width.

In order to obtain quickly the weaving tension the following method is suggested: First, count the turns per $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the covering threads in the weft with the yarn at rest, then cut the cloth across the warp at two or three places, between the temples and breast beam, and draw out a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of warp at each cutting, then count the turns per $\frac{1}{4}$ inch—the difference will give the weaving tension. The cloth will contract between the temples and cloth roller, but just beyond the temples the weaving tension in the weft may be gauged.

THE USE OF LASTEX YARNS

Lastex yarns have a unique property—they give life to the fabric, and, quite apart from the range of fabrics that have been and will continue to be produced, from either the square or the round section elastic threads in coarser counts, there is a large and unexplored field in a finer range of textures waiting to be developed.

What are the possibilities of a yarn with the strength and fineness of a 2/80's cotton yarn, but also having an elastic property four times that of any yarn used in the

(Continued on Page 34)

Cotton's Basic Problem*

By C. T. Revere

Munds, Winslow & Potter

In attempting to sketch to you some of the highlights of the cotton situation, I am assuming that a gathering as well informed as this does not require instruction in the elementary details relating to this commodity. You know that American cotton is raised in the southern part of the United States, that it is the great textile fibre of industry, that it has been our chief article of export, and that for more than a hundred years American cotton has dominated world markets, both in respect to the volume of its production and its virtual control of price.

I also feel justified in assuming that you are interested chiefly in the threat to our century-old supremacy not only as to the menace of losing foreign markets, but also the waning influence of our production and its effect upon world prices. Are we tending toward a position of such inferiority that a crop failure in the South, instead of furnishing an incentive for high prices that will compensate our growers for yield deficiency, shall be passed by with the same indifference with which we ordinarily note an unfavorable Monsoon in India?

We also are interested in learning whether our policies are tending to alienate our foreign customers to such an extent that they will turn to other growths, feeling either that our concern to obtain high prices for our producers or our unwillingness to accept goods and services in return for raw materials displays such evidence of nationalistic egoism that former trade relationships are no longer tenable. To put it still more concretely, we are asked to weigh the effect of an excursion into Planned Economy in an attempt to solve an agricultural problem, particularly as it relates to cotton.

For some time I have wondered if the term Planned Economy was not a misnomer. The very name has an impressive sound, suggesting impartial and judicial deliberation and a broad consideration of the problem. In practice, I fear, it has been cursed lamentably by political opportunism.

Why do we usually embark on an adventure into what we called Planned Economy? I think most of you will agree with me that such policies originate in the attempt to correct certain alleged abuses widely advertised by well organized and highly vocal groups. Instead of making a survey of our whole problem and attempting to devise a solution that will be soundly and fully corrective, we concentrate our attention on specific aspects, and in our endeavor to satisfy the clamor of organized minorities we throw the entire mechanism out of gear. In trying to remedy one abuse, we multiply dislocations and only too often resort to the imposition of regimentation that freezes individual initiative and causes an emergency program to congeal into a bureaucratic permanency.

Please let me make it clear that in setting forth these generalities I am not singling out our cotton policy for special indictment. In these trying days, when every government is moving heaven and earth to shield its nationals from the crushing forces of maladjustment, it should not surprise us that traditional principles should be subject to violation. Practically every nation has felt

compelled to resort to expedients departing widely from the tenets of the classical economy to evade or mitigate present and impending disaster. A community of misery, instead of promoting world solidarity, has driven peoples apart, intensifying the baneful ego of nationalism and the urge for self-protection.

These manifestations virtually have run the whole gamut of destructive inhibitions. They present a nightmare picture of tariff barriers, quota restrictions, exchange regulations, monetary and credit manipulation, price-fixing, and crop destruction. America has plowed up millions of acres of cotton, and Brazil has burned millions of bags of coffee.

It is doubtful if it will be possible to comprehend the motives actuating our dealing with the cotton problem unless it is borne in mind that it is only a generation or so since our population was preponderantly agricultural. Owing to this fact, our national spirit is permeated with a deep sympathy for the farmer. There is no place in our social and economic structure for the stratum of peasantry. All our agrarian agitation and legislation over the last few decades has been designed to remove the inequality existing between the agricultural and the industrial producer.

Unfortunately, a purely economic solution of our agricultural problem has been difficult, if not impossible, because it has become one of our major political issues. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that the real remedy for the obvious disease of an impoverishing inequality for the farmer lay in a sound revision of our tariff methods. With a political religion nurtured for so many years on the tradition of protectionism, neither party would have dared to oppose the growing trend toward nationalism by such a radical step, particularly in these times.

We also must keep in mind the crisis confronting the present Administration when it came into power. The world-wide crash in commodity prices, further accentuated domestically by the fiasco of the Federal Farm Board, had driven cotton prices lower than they had been in a generation. The world carryover of American cotton had mounted to 12,960,000 bales, and our Government found itself legatee of about 2,400,000 bales including spots and futures bequeathed to it by the Farm Board and other Federal credit agencies at a colossal loss.

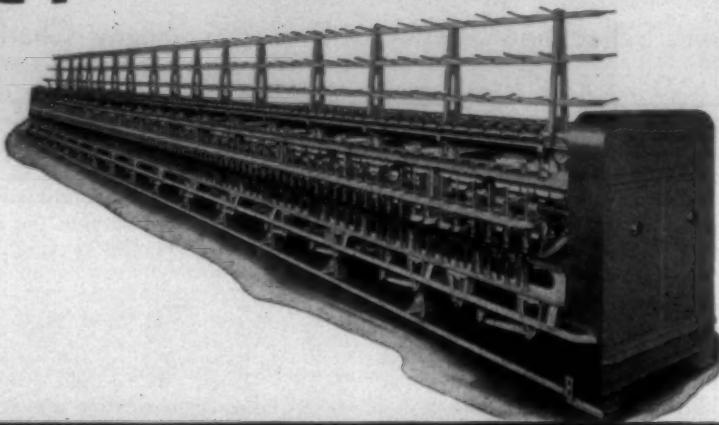
When it came to dealing with the cotton problem, there was a choice between two economic philosophies. One was the slow, traditional method of absorbing surplus stocks through the medium of demand stimulated by low prices, assuming, as experience had taught, that demand in a free market would pass raw materials into consumption and take care of the price problem.

But a people weary after four years of disappointments and losses have little patience with the slow and sober processes of *laissez faire*. There was a demand for quick action. This craving found expression in the following formula: To raise prices for farm products and raw materials on the hypothesis that the improved buying power of agricultural and raw material producers would absorb the products of industry, and that the re-employ-

*Address before the New York University Men in Finance Club, at the Bankers' Club, New York, May 21, 1935.

(Continued on Page 10)

Making Lower Twisting Costs a FACT instead of a Theory . . .



FEATURES

- Increase in ring diameter up to 50 percent and more.
- Traverses increased as much as 5 inches over old standards.
- Spindles designed for high speeds and heavy loads.
- Pull of yarn from creel is free, easy and unobstructed.
- Gearing permits a wide range of twist.
- Reversible tape drive. New design Tension Device allows proper tension on tape, so as to insure steady spindle speed without causing undue strain on the spindle bolster.
- Frame is sturdily built and properly balanced throughout to minimize vibration.

THE theoretical advantages of large package twisting are well known: increased production and reduced twisting cost due to fewer doffs; costs in subsequent processing also should be reduced because of the larger supply, fewer knots and the possible elimination of rewinding.

However, these advantages have been largely nullified in the past, because of the fact that, as the size of the ring was increased, it was found necessary to make a corresponding decrease in the speed of the spindle, thus cutting down production.

H & B Large Package Twisting is offered to the trade with the assurance that the necessity of reducing the spindle speed has been eliminated in almost every case. For example the diameter of H & B rings has, in many instances, been increased as much as 50 percent and more without any decrease whatever in spindle speed, and in many cases it has been possible to actually increase the speed of the spindle.

This important advance in twisting is due to numerous factors, including proper clearance and even tension of the yarn in the creel, correct angle of pull from the feed rollers, and proper design of spindle and drive (positive, minimum slippage of tape, etc.). A very important factor is the size and design of the ring for each particular job, in combination with a properly balanced traveler, which at the same time allows for longer traveler life.

The knowledge on which this progress is based is not something that can be duplicated overnight. It has been gained by many months of painstaking experiments and its value to you can be many times the price that you pay for the new H & B Twisters.

Tell us your twisting problem and we will tell what we can do for you. No obligations of course.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY
Cotton Preparatory and Spinning Machinery

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LARGE PACKAGE TWISTER

Belting Maintenance

By J. A. Schachner, Jr.

Vice-President, Schachner Leather & Belting Company, Charlotte, N. C.

CURIOUSLY enough, until recently, there were very few purchasers that realized that they were buying profit or loss when buying any type of power transmission mediums. By power transmission mediums, we mean any product that will convert and transmit energy to any given machine, from the source of that energy. Fixed charges can contain profit or loss.

A motor may run for years but it requires maintenance and it will have some sort of resale value. It may have burned out and rewound and the resale value will be hardly more than the cost of rewinding. A leather belt may or may not have been maintained, but unless it is thoroughly worn out or ruthlessly used, it can be repaired into excellent working condition or cut up for use on smaller drives.

Adequate inspection and maintenance of belting is a necessary important factor for low cost power transmission and we offer whatever help we can be to operating executives. As we have said before, it is a good plan to make one man responsible for care and maintenance of belting. He can direct or execute a definite plan of inspection and repair.

Belting maintenance does not mean that a belt must be taken off and inspected frequently, or be sent to the factory every few years to be rebuilt, but after using a few ideas we are, and have suggested, the hardest is over.

Try to keep guides or shifters from rubbing the edges of belting excessively. When using buckles to make endless belts, use those with prongs as long, at least, as the belt is thick. Much better to use buckles with the prongs slightly longer in order to clinch them a bit. Using short prong buckles on double ply belting will allow the belt to split open some time. Short prongs barely reach into the second ply. The rubbing and slight catch of the butted ends of the belt against the shifter will in time loosen the ends, so that some day it will strike or catch a little more than usual and—zip, the belt is peeled half its length.

Allowing belts to rub or run partly on the flange of a pulley will in time "bell" or crook the belt so that it never will run anywhere except slightly on a flange. It doesn't cost much in comparison to the belt value, to check the alignment of the pulley centers.

Carelessly dropped bolts, nuts, screws or even wrenches between moving belt and pulley can do more damage than is at once apparent. You're careful not to get a limb in there so be careful of any rough object. A three-inch double ply leather belt requires approximately 4,000 pounds of straight pull to break it but 200 pounds will tear it.

Practically all leather belting today is made up with waterproof cement and you can keep a small can on hand to mend laps or edges that are opened slightly. A lap or edge that is slightly open is likely to cause some trouble at a future date. Manufacturers are rather thorough in their cementing processes today, and the damages that

occur causing open laps are rare but open plies are a common occurrence, and nine times out of ten it is caused from excessive rubbing against something that can be easily and inexpensively eliminated. If you cement a belt endless on the job, be sure the inside of the lap as well as the edges and points is stuck, otherwise you will have a pocket that will work larger and in time the leather will break through.

If a belt is too thick for the pulley diameter the plies will separate, crack on the outside, or open up the lap points. A belt run too tight will not only kill horsepower, need excessive lubrication and cause extra bearing wear, but will also break up the fibers and crack on both plies. Belt life is shortened almost half.

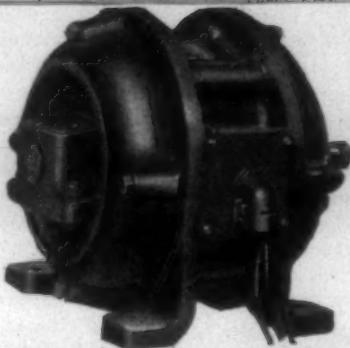
A belt also run too slack for the peak load will burn and crack on the inside. Care in adjusting shafting hanger near the point of load will prevent bowing of the shafting and result in economies, not only in belting, but in the entire equipment.

In those places where a belt is subject to much mechanical lubricating oils, some means should be provided to keep it off the belt, otherwise the belt will absorb too much and surplus greases and oils are injurious. They also reduce the friction of the surface of the belt. When a belt gets in an oil soaked condition, it should be taken off and soaked in naphtha or gasoline. If this cannot be done, keeping the belt wiped clean and sprinkling it with powdered chalk or sawdust over the week-end when the belt is idle will help some. Especially if this is done frequently and the belt wiped thoroughly clean before it is put into use again. If the plan of using a solvent is followed, be sure and dress the belt with a good liquid dressing afterwards.

We still insist that the use of a good dressing is one of the most important items of belting maintenance.

Recently we bought a large belt more than thirty years old, we ripped it apart and sold the leather for twenty cents a pound. We doubt if the leather cost fifty cents a pound when the belt was made. This is a very high salvage value after such a length of time. You may say that better leather belting was made thirty years ago than is made today but we all know that we make better products today than we did then. Today, sections of leather from which belting is made are 10-12 inches shorter than then. Less of the shoulder end stock, and certainly great strides have been made in the tanning of leather during the passing years. You'll see better leather during the coming years. Even today there is coming—and on the market—more scientifically tanned and thoroughly stretched leather for belting that is curried softer and has a high frictional surface. Softer leather has more "pulley grip" than the hard glossy leather. After all, if the belt won't grip the pulley thoroughly, it won't transmit power economically. In these articles we are stressing belting maintenance for economical power transmission.

REDUCE WEAVING COSTS



G-E 1800-rpm. loom motor with waste-packed bearings. Large-capacity oil reservoirs reduce the frequency of fillings and cut the cost of maintenance

WITH THE G-E LOOM MOTOR



G-E starting switch for loom motor, mounted on pedestal; cover closed

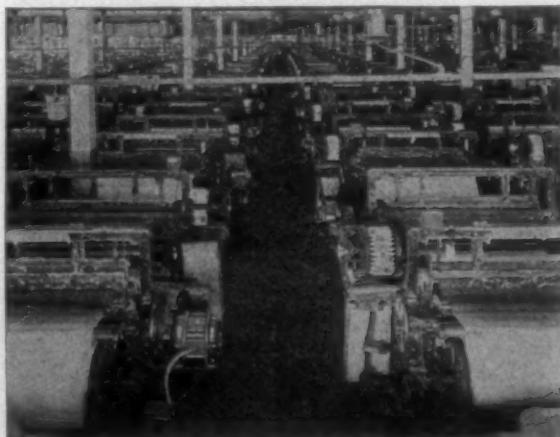
BY installing General Electric loom motors in your weave shed, you can obtain for your mill important operating economies that will cut your weaving costs and help you build profits.

The General Electric loom motor is built with the sturdy construction necessary for successful performance with modern high-speed looms. Because of its superior design and the high quality of its materials and workmanship, it offers mill operators the following major advantages:

1. **Exceptionally low power consumption**, which reduces operating costs.
2. **Sustained high speed**, which maintains maximum production under varying load conditions.
3. **Ample reserve capacity** for breaking in new looms.
4. **Positive lubrication with infrequent oiling** because these motors are equipped with trouble-free, waste-packed bearings and large-capacity oil reservoirs. Wool-yarn packing can be easily inspected or renewed without disturbing motor bearings or mounting.

5. **Exceptionally long life**, with low maintenance.

Get these cost-reducing, profit-building advantages for your mill. Investigate, also, G-E control, switch-gear, power-generating apparatus, wire and cable, and other products which General Electric makes for the textile industry. An experienced sales engineer in the G-E office nearest you will be glad to help you solve your electrical problems efficiently and economically. Why not get in touch with him? General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.



G-E 1-hp. loom motors driving looms in weave shed of a large southern textile mill

020-141

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

Cotton's Basic Problem

(Continued from Page 6)

ment and buying power thus created throughout industry would react favorably upon the market for agricultural products. This hypothesis took the form of a benevolent cycle with constantly increasing momentum.

There was nothing new in the theory of bringing about a price rise by the creation of scarcity conditions. This device has proven effective in industry, particularly where combinations of producers were able to get together for accomplishing such a result. The influence of scarcity on agricultural prices in years of crop shortage had been verified countless times in history. These latter phenomena, however, had been produced by visitations of Nature.

Hitherto it had been impossible to bring about crop reduction, through co-operation on the part of farmers. The spirit of individualism and, even more, the suspicion with which the average tiller of the soil held the voluntary pledges of his neighbor, always had militated against success in such operations.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, therefore, resorted to a device practically untried, and one which would have been virtually impossible except for a government with vast resources at its command. It decided to compensate the cotton grower for making what he always had regarded as a sacrifice and to offer him a substantial inducement for co-operation.

The 1933 emergency adjustment program (plow-up) for cotton resulted in the removal from production of approximately 10,500,000 acres. The planted acreage in that year was about 40,852,000 acres, and after the plow-up and allowing for normal abandonment, the harvested area was in the neighborhood of 29,978,000 acres. Producers were paid approximately \$112,500,000 in rental payments, and they also received options on more than 1,950,000 bales of Government-owned (old Farm Board) cotton on the basis of six cents per pound.

Under the 1934-35 plan, producers rented approximately 14,000,000 acres normally planted to cotton to the Secretary of Agriculture. For the present season, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is seeking a maximum reduction of 35 per cent from the base acreage. Payments to co-operating farmers are expected to aggregate about \$130,000,000.

The benefit payments are being financed by the processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound on the domestic processing of cotton. The total amount collected through the processing tax from its effective date, August 1, 1933, to January 31, 1935, as \$202,613,856. The cost of administering the 1933-34 and 1934-35 programs, inclusive of the cost of administering the Bankhead compulsory control measure, was approximately \$15,530,000. It is estimated that it will cost \$8,000,000 to administer the adjustment program for 1935-36.

As nearly as can be gathered after burrowing through the financial details, one is justified in reaching the conclusion that with benefit payments for the first two years, totalling \$227,500,000, and \$70,000,000 in the form of profits in Pool options on Government-owned cotton, producers over the first two seasons of the adjustment have received close to \$300,000,000.

In addition to these disbursements, it is necessary to give consideration to the advantages accruing, at least for the time being, to producers through the protection afforded first by the 10-cent loan and later by the 12-cent loan. Undoubtedly had it not been for the sustaining influence of the 10-cent loan for the season of 1933-34,

prices would have receded substantially. The same observation applies to the 12-cent loan.

Always we should keep in mind that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration committed itself at the outset to an emergency operation. The cotton trade of the world was justified in assuming that its methods would be largely confined, through the agency of drastic crop control, to a speedy and effective reduction of our surplus stocks, whose magnitude prevented the attainment of a satisfactory price level. Meantime, benefit payments obtained through the imposition of the processing tax were to aid in improving the relative buying power of the cotton producer. Loans were temporary devices designed to prevent an intervening negation of price raising efforts.

Such ventures invariably contain elements of trouble. There is danger that when governments venture upon a carefully planned and well meant experimentation, designed to cope with what is believed to be a passing phase, they find themselves inextricably involved in a career that may develop into a bureaucratic fixity.

As results fall short of expectations, more and more power is sought, and thus bureaucracy pyramids its mistakes. On all sides we are reminded of the Scriptural warning that when the hand is set to the plow, one may not turn back. In other words, forces may be unleashed over which there is no control.

Probably the greatest obstacle to the success of attempting to impose Planned Economy upon the complexities of modern civilization, lies in the fact that while intelligent foresight may take account of a few of the countless factors, and apparently solve one special problem, this specific solution generates new problems that arise to plague us.

Departures from the accepted orthodoxy of economic practice conceivably have their place in a rapidly execute demergency undertaking. The correction of a hostile statistical position should prove advantageous to the cotton growers of every other country. Cotton manufacturers throughout the world would find their position improved by the rising tendency of raw material prices. The textile industry usually has reaped its most satisfactory profits under such conditions. Based purely on emergency considerations, vigorously conducted and limited in period of time, the originally announced concept of our cotton program might and possibly should have received generous and widespread welcome.

The crop cutting activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration influenced by the Bankhead Act and combined with the disastrous drought in the Southwest, reduced the yield for 1934-35, according to the final Census Ginning Report, to 9,633,000 bales of 500 pounds.

Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have been counting on a diminution of the carryover by August 1, 1935, to the basis of about 8,300,000 bales. It is doubtful if these expectations will be realized. Here we have an example of the manner in which the treatment of one problem thrusts another offsetting factor into the equation. The consumption of American cotton is likely to show a decline that to a large extent will nullify the effect of the crop curtailment.

It now looks as if the world consumption of American cotton this season will be in the neighborhood of 11,500,000 bales, compared with 13,680,000 last season, suggesting a carryover decrease of about 1,850,000 bales from the total of 10,634,000 at the end of July, 1934.

Department officials have been on record frequently as stating that the ultimate objective of the Agricultural

(Continued on Page 12)

Plenty of Entertainment At Associate Members' Dinner

Fun and frolic will have a prominent place on the program of the Annual Dinner of the Associate Members' Division of the Southern Textile Association. The dinner is to be held at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., on the evening of June 13th in connection with the annual convention of the Association.

I. E. Wynne, chairman, W. B. Uhler, vice-chairman, and Junius Smith, secretary of the Division, emerged from a huddle at the week-end with big news. They have engaged Marie Purl and her troupe of stage entertainers to put on a floor show during the dinner. A faint idea of the personnel of Marie and her company may be gained from the accompanying picture. They have

been playing the theatres in this section for some time and the above mentioned conspirators have arranged to introduce them to the textile industry in a big way at the coming dinner.

There will be a few serious moments on the program, including the election of officers, but the main thought is to provide real entertainment for the dinner guests.

Officers of the Associate Members' Division stress the fact that all mill men are urged to attend the meeting. Officers of the Southern Textile Association will be guests of honor.

The dinner is scheduled to begin at 7:30 on Thursday evening and a very large attendance is expected.



Marie Purl and her troupe who will furnish the entertainment for the Annual Dinner of the Associate Members' Division of the Southern Textile Association.

Mills To Continue Present Schedules

Fifteen hundred mills, formerly covered by the Cotton Textile Code, in more than 30 States, and employing more than 400,000 workers, are standing firm on the maintenance of code wages and hours through the crisis precipitated last week when the United States Supreme Court invalidated the NIRA.

Reports to the Cotton-Textile Institute Monday from its own field staff, as well as from headquarters of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Charlotte, N. C., and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Boston, Mass., showed that, with two known exceptions, mills now operating opened Monday morning without any change in either wage rates or work hour schedules.

In the case of one of the exceptions, the announcement Sunday that the firm involved had reconsidered its earlier intention to lengthen the work week with additional pay for the additional time, is believed to have stiffened the

determination of other hesitant mills to hold the line until an industry-wide policy can be evolved. While this firm will operate during the current week on the new schedule, it will revert to code hours and wages next week. In Georgia mill which had revised wage and hour schedules was reported to have decided to return to code standards pending the outcome of the industry's efforts now under way to develop a program.

Representatives of the Institute who visited mills in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut reported that in every instance mill managements declared their intentions of making no changes in operating for the present, asserting at the same time their confidence that the industry through the Institute, the American and the National Associations and State organizations will be able to work out a program that will assure continuance of code benefits for both management and labor.

Similarly, Institute agents in North and South Carolina and Alabama found mills in those States operating on code schedules and planning to continue on that basis for the time being.

Cotton's Basic Problem

(Continued from Page 10)

Adjustment Administration program was a reduction in carryover to the basis of about 5,000,000 bales. During the past year, admissions have been made to the effect that crop restriction as an instrument for reducing surplus had about reached the practical limit of its efficacy. With the original surplus objective likely to be about 3,500,000 bales away from realization by the end of the current season, encroachment on excess stock would have to be largely achieved through an increase in consumption.

In considering the price problems of cotton, not only those relating to the American product but that of other countries as well, it would be purblind folly to ignore the part likely to be played in the textile industry of the future by the developments in organic chemistry. When we are confronted with the fact that cotton is 98 to 99 per cent alpha-cellulose, and that alpha-cellulose can be produced from wood pulp at a price far below a living cost for the farm production of cotton, we have here a threat to world price levels that can not be ignored.

No one familiar with the marvels accomplished by scientific research and development will be inclined to minimize the effect of the competition arising from the advent into the textile field of such products as rayon, vistra, and other synthetic fibres. Temporarily this competition may produce price unsettlement, but who can foretell that this gift of science may not ultimately be translated into a boon to mankind in the form of cheaper clothing, and thus release millions of acres of arable land for other productive uses?

Without question the problem that has given rise to the deepest public concern is the effect of crop restriction on the vast economy built up in the South around the cultivation and marketing of cotton. These anxieties partly concern the economic fate of hundreds of thousands of tenants and share-croppers with their families. With control methods curtailing yields to 9,500,000 and 11,500,000 bales compared with theoretical average production of 15,000,000 bales on a base acreage of 44,000,000, queries also arise as to what will happen to the investments in gins, warehouses, compresses, wharves, etc. With every bale of cotton, including picking, until it reaches mill or shipside, carrying labor charges of about \$20 per bale in picking, ginning, baling, compressing, merchant overhead, and transportation, what will be the effect on the employment situation in these associated vocations?

After setting forth this background in extended detail, it seems to me that we are justified in appraising certain factors and presenting certain conclusions. First, we might indulge in a few general reflections on the philosophy of seeking to attain desired price objectives through the agency of the producer and production control. Whether it be rubber, coffee, copper, tin or cotton—whether it be cartel or government—whatever nomenclature be applied to the operation—we discern one fundamental error—the failure, or unwillingness, to perceive that *except under practically monopoly conditions, and then only temporarily, the producer has no control over price.* In this battle of opposing forces, the consumer is the final arbiter. His "I can," or "I can't," his "I will," or "I won't" settles the matter.

We also should summarize the results of the cotton program. On the credit side we find that the financial and economic position of the South has been materially improved. This better has come about through the medium of the benefit payments, pool participations, loan protection and the devaluation of the dollar.

It therefore may be interesting to consider the price that has been paid for these achievements. Domestic consumption of cotton has declined materially, and our textile industry again is in the throes of depression. To what extent this unfavorable development may be due to the processing tax is difficult to determine, for the operation of NRA, with its shorter hours and higher wage scales, complicates the question of costs, and both of these factors are responsible for the appearance of consumer resistance and the obstacles placed in the path of distribution.

Partly as a result of the fears created by our crop reduction and price lifting policies, and partly due to the imposition of the 12-cent loan, not overlooking our tariff methods, our exports of cotton are now more than $\frac{1}{2}$ million bales below the aggregate at this time last year, when the total for the season was about 7,552,000 bales. World consumption of American cotton promises to be more than 2,000,000 bales below last season, while the consumption of outside growths will reach new high levels.

As late as 1911, the production of American cotton amounted to more than 69 per cent of the world total. This season it is estimated at only about 41 per cent of the world total. Spinners throughout the world have given preference to cotton produced in other countries, and are adjusting their machinery to its use. In other words, we are threatened with the loss of our foreign markets and have taken a long step forward in this direction. Markets once lost are not easily regained. Probably most disturbing of all is the probability that the size of the American cotton crop will have a diminishing influence on world prices.

If we continue with our program of crop reduction, loans above world value, and by our tariff barriers refusing to accept goods in return for our raw materials, it is not difficult to visualize the effect on America's cotton production economy. It will necessitate a complete reconstruction of not only the economic but the social position of the entire cotton belt. Its reaction upon the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in gins, compresses, and warehouses would be catastrophic. Vast labor problems are involved, including those relating to Southern agriculture and the hundreds of thousands ordinarily employed in the handling and transportation of a normal crop.

In 1934, when, as previously pointed out, the South had been lifted to a plane of relative prosperity, relief payments to the twelve leading cotton States, largely from Federal sources, amounted to \$211,000,000. What will be outlook in this respect if we find that we are condemned to the production of a cotton crop limited to domestic consumption requirements, or at least with our export markets restricted to a negligible outlet?

Will we then come to the conclusion that for the sake of temporary benefit payments the South has sold its birthright for a mess of pottage? Will we discover that by our cotton policy we have been guilty of the cardinal weakness which Lenin ascribed to Capitalism—the willingness to dig its own grave for the sake of an immediate profit?

In this outline we have seen some of the pitfalls encountered by our emergency cotton program. This experience might be cheaply bought if it could lead us to a comprehension of our whole problem and help us formulate a permanent policy with this concept in mind.

Our cotton problem is not the problem of the cotton growers or any other group. It is the problem of the whole industry. This, in its broad outlines, has five major fundamentals:

1. An equitable return for the producer. This in-

volves two features: First, a return on his productive efforts that will permit him to compete in world markets and at world price without compelling a reduction in his living standard to the level prevailing in foreign cotton-growing districts. Second, provisions for a living standard comparable to that enjoyed by the workers of industry, fortified as they are by tariffs and union wage scales.

2. Recovery of our export trade in cotton.
3. Protection of the vast economy built up around the production and handling of the American cotton crop. The element to be emphasized here is the benefits accruing from large yields and their effect on employment in cultivation, picking, ginning, compressing, classing of cotton, as well as the increased tonnage of railroads, steamship traffic, etc.

4. Liberating the cotton division of the domestic textile industry from special burdens in order that it may not be exposed to consumer buying resistance, and consequently, through eliminating fear of possible loss, to encourage full domestic consumption of raw material.

5. Preservation of our system for merchandising the crop which for over a century has been developed into the most efficient and economical distributing mechanism in the history of world commerce.

Here is cotton's problem. If American statesmanship will give it this broad and integral approach, we shall accomplish more than the mere settlement of a vexed agricultural issue. We shall have proven that American institutions still provide effective agencies for the solution of our economic and social problems.

Du Pont Has New Charlotte Quarters

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., has leased from the Duke Power Company that part of the Duke Power Building that was occupied formerly by the United States postoffice. The company expects to occupy the new location by August 1st.

C. A. Mellinger, representing the real estate division of the Du Pont Company, is here now making plans for changes that are to be made in the building to arrange location of offices, laboratory and warehouse space. As soon as his plans are completed, the company will start moving into the new quarters from 300 West First street.

There will be five departments of the company located in this building, as follows:

Du Pont Rayon Company, of which Frank H. Coker is district sales manager; R. & H. chemicals division, of which R. M. Levy is district manager; Grasselli Chemical Company, of which George F. Scheiber is branch manager; paint division of the fabrics and finishes department, of which E. J. Zimmer and F. H. Aberly are representatives; and the organic chemicals department, dye-stuffs and fine chemicals divisions, of which John L. Dabbs is Southern sales manager.

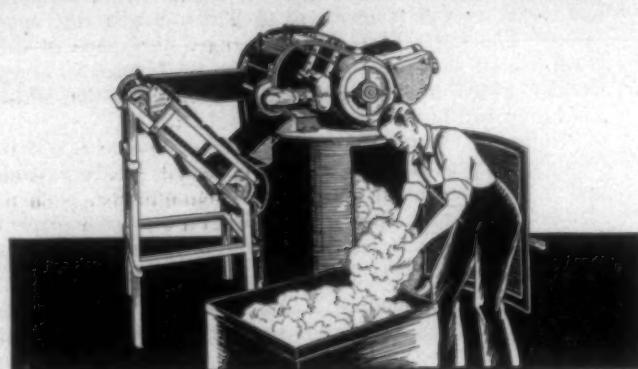
Northern N. C.—Virginia Division Meets Saturday

As announced last week, the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association is to meet in Gibsonville, N. C., on Saturday morning, June 8th, at 10 o'clock. The session will be held in the Graded School Building.

In addition to the discussion on carding, spinning, weaving and mechanical subjects, several well known mill men will make short talks. These speakers will include Bernard Cone, of the Cone group of mills at Greensboro, and Culver Batson, president of the Southern Textile Association.

TWO OPERATIONS IN ONE

**TERMACO reworks
waste while
cleaning Bobbins**



IN mills where every minute counts, and where no chance of hold-up is taken, Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaners are a major part of the equipment.

A Termaco performs two operations in one. First, it cleans roving bobbins efficiently and rapidly (3,600 an hour), without damage to the bobbins; and second, it reworks the waste so that it can be placed with the raw stock without extra working.

Other Important Advantages

With a Termaco, you are assured of plenty of clean bobbins at all times. As the bobbins are not damaged, large reserve stocks are unnecessary.

The machine does not require a skilled operator. Any one can run it. Spinners can thus devote their time to the improvement of quality and increased production, which will net for your mill, in a short time, much more than the cost of a Termaco.

The construction of the Termaco is something not to be overlooked. The very best materials are used, and every regard for safety is employed.

Without obligation to you, a Terrell representative will gladly prepare a detailed estimate of the savings a Termaco will effect in your mill.

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.

1200 North Church Street

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

MR. LUTHER PILLING, Danielson, Connecticut, Representative for
N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States, and Canada

GEO. THOMAS & CO., LTD., Manchester, England, European Agents

Personal News

S. J. Jordan has resigned his position with the Blue Ridge Rayon Mills, Altavista, Va., and returned to his former position as general overseer of weaving, beaming and slashing at the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, Graham, N. C.

G. W. Gurley, who was formerly overseer of carding No. 3, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Rosemary, N. C., now has charge of carding No. 1 and No. 2. The latter was formerly in charge of the late M. R. Vick.

Frederick Moore and Karl E. Thies, active members of the firm of Rhyne, Moore & Thies, textile cost engineers, Charlotte, N. C., have changed the name of this well-known firm of cost engineers to Moore & Thies, under which name professional practice in the textile industry will be continued in the future.

Robert A. Morgan, prominent textile engineer, will be associated with the firm, and its activities will be extended to embrace all problems of manufacturing, such as balancing of machinery units; selection and arrangement of fabrics that can be manufactured to the best profit advantage, machinery tests, and labor efficiency.

Howard Paul Bridges, Clemson Textile School, class of 1935, has been awarded the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' Medal. This medal is given to the textile student who has the highest scholastic standing for the four years.



H. P. Bridges

S. O. Beard of Langley, S. C., received honorable mention for this medal.

American Association To Have Special Session

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has been called by President Thomas H. Webb to meet in special session at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, on the morning of June 7th. The meeting is called to discuss plans for continuing NRA hours and wage scales. It is expected that the Association will endorse a resolution to make no change in hours and wages. A large crowd is expected.

To Return To Code Standards

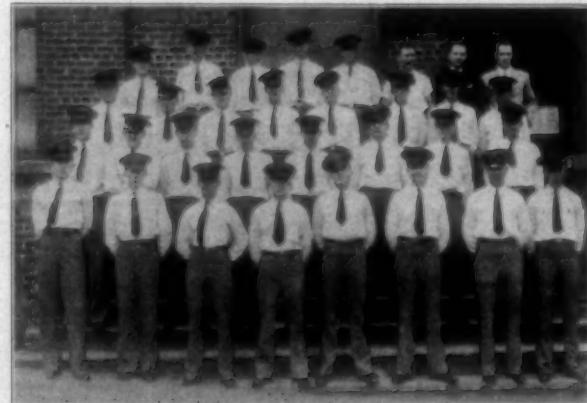
Robert C. Boger, at a conference in his office at the plant of Boger & Crawford, promised Goldthwaite H. Dorr, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, to go back to his old schedule at Lincolnton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., beginning next Monday, June 10th.

Charles Pierce Gordon, Jr., is the outstanding senior in the Textile Chemistry and Dyeing Department of the Clemson Textile School. As such he will be awarded the Textile Colorist prize given by Dr. H. S. Neiman, editor of Textile Colorist. Mr. Gordon has been an honor student throughout his entire college course and two of the four years he has received high honors.



C. P. Gordon

of his summer vacations.



Clemson Textile School, class of 1935, composed of 32 men, 27 of whom received B.S. degree from the School of Textiles; the remaining five took special work in textiles. Of the 27 degree men, five majored in weaving and designing, ten in textile chemistry and dyeing, and twelve in textile engineering.

Survey Shows Mills to Maintain Code Hours and Wages

One week after the Supreme Court decision invalidating the NRA, the cotton textile industry is still standing by the cotton textile code, a survey conducted by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers disclosed.

Only one attempt was made to break the code provisions and this move was halted, it was reported by Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the association. Fisher's statement follows:

"Despite the Supreme Court decision the cotton textile industry of the nation is still standing by the cotton textile code, the first code to be accepted by the President when the recovery drive started in 1933."

"Representative cotton men met in Washington last week and agreed to adhere to the code provisions, and this decision has been binding, a survey made by this association shows. The Boger & Crawford Mill of Lincolnton, N. C., which last week announced an increase

in the work week to 50 hours (the code provides for a work week maximum of 40 hours) has revised its plans and will retain the 40-hour week.

"Throughout New England cotton manufacturers hold to the code. A canvass of a large part of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South reveals that manufacturers there are adhering to the code. Among the areas covered in the South were Gaston County, North Carolina, the center of the combed yarn industry; Spartanburg and Greenville, South Carolina; Columbus and Atlanta, Georgia, and the State of Alabama."

Commencement Exercises N. C. State College

Commencement exercises on June 11th will close the most successful year in the history of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, which during the present year has had a considerably larger enrollment than ever before.

Thirty-eight young men who have completed the prescribed work will be awarded diplomas. Dr. Thomas Nelson, dean of the Textile School, stated that a large majority of these young men had already accepted positions and that he expected every member of the graduating class to be placed with a textile organization by commencement. Although the majority of these young men are from North Carolina, six other States, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Illinois and Texas, and one foreign country, Bulgaria, are represented by one or more young men.

OBITUARY

THEODORE WARD KIRKLAND

Holyoke, Mass.—Theodore Ward Kirkland, president of the Holyoke Belting Company since 1905, died recently at his home here. He had been in the belting business in this section over a long term of years. He was first associated with the Page Belting Company, Concord, N. H., as a salesman and later joined the Norwich Belting Company of Norwich, Conn., for eight years. In 1903 he was made vice-president of the Holyoke Belting Company and two years later became president of the company, in which capacity he served until his death. He was widely known in both the North and South and regarded as one of the leaders in the belting industry.

Mr. Kirkland as a historian of note and possessed a library of American history of unusual interest, including many first editions.

W. R. B. WHITTIER

Chattahoochee, Ga.—Walter Rufus Boyden Whittier, 68, founder of the Whittier Cotton Mills, and a resident of this community for 40 years, died at his home here.

Mr. Whittier was connected with many other business interests, holding the position of treasurer of the United States Cartridge Company, the Silver Lake Company, of Massachusetts, and the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, Mass.

A native of Chicopee, Mass., where he was born in 1867, Mr. Whittier until recently retained membership in the Exchange Club of Boston, the Brae-Burn Country Club of West Newton, the Yorick Club of Lowell; and the Osterville Yacht Club, as well as in the Capital City and Athletic Clubs of Atlanta. Mr. Whittier presided for a number of years over the Fulton County School Board.

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Continued usage of SERISOLVE by mills that insist on *perfection*, as well as *economy* in their degumming department, proves its exceptional merits as a degummer and stripper.

SERISOLVE is used on silk hosiery in combination degumming and dyeing baths with perfect safety, since it has no corrosive action on the fibre.

In degumming silk skeins and piece goods, SERISOLVE exhausts uniformly and lends itself readily to building up spent degumming baths to their proper pH strength.

Write us for a sample and prove to your own satisfaction that SERISOLVE is the best degumming agent obtainable.

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Plans Completed for S. T. A. Meeting

The program and all arrangements for the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Southern Textile Association have been completed. The meeting is to be held at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., on June 14th and 15th, although the convention will begin with the annual dinner of the Associate Members Division on the evening of June 13th.

PROGRAM

The first session will be called to order at 10 a. m., June 14th, by President Culver Batson. The members and guests will be welcomed by John A. McFalls, vice-president of the Association.

The address of Culver Batson will follow.

Thomas H. Webb, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, will speak immediately after President Batson.

After the usual announcements, the session will adjourn.

Friday afternoon will be devoted to the annual golf tournament. Handsome prizes, including the permanent trophies donated by the Textile Bulletin and the Charlotte Textile Club, will be awarded to winners in both the Mill Men's and Traveling Men's Division of the tournament.

The annual banquet will be held on Friday evening

at 7:30. There will be no formal addresses. President Batson will act as toastmaster. Several entertainment features will have a prominent place on the program. Prizes will be awarded for the golf tournament winners and dancing will follow the banquet.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

The principal speaker of the Saturday morning session will be Prof. Gaston Gage, of the Clemson College Textile School. His subject will be "Textile Research." Following his remarks there will be a brief discussion on research.

The regular business meeting, including the election of new officers, will bring the convention to a close.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Owing to the fact that Myrtle Beach is an ideal place for a week-end for the family, Association officers are again hopeful that a large number of members will again bring their wives and children.

Golf fees on Friday and Saturday will be \$1. Prizes will include those for low gross and low net scores and runners-up.

Reservations for rooms have been coming in steadily and there is every indication that the attendance this year will be very large.



Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

The above picture shows the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., where the annual convention of the Southern Textile Association is to be held.

The Ocean Forest Hotel, built in 1930, is recognized as one of the finest resort hotels in the country. It was built at a cost of a million dollars and 220 guest rooms. The building is being beautifully fitted and furnished throughout. For the past two years the Ocean Forest

has been operated by S. J. Littlegreen and James Lynch and is again this year under their management.

The Ocean Forest has every facility for handling large conventions and the Southern Textile Association's decision to again hold the convention there this year is largely due to the fine meeting that was held there last year.

Reservations for the convention are being made steadily and all who expect to attend those write promptly for their rooms.

Cocheco Rules

Where Spindles Whirl

In spinning mills, where the quality of the thread depends to a considerable extent on the smooth operation of the spinning and twisting machines, leather belts are the rule--and for quality, COCHECO is a steady favorite.

Smooth service, long service--efficiency and economy, these COCHECO attributes insure satisfaction wherever leather belts are used for the transmission of power to drive industrial machines.

The COCHECO "Book on Belts" gives an interesting insight into the practical reasons for the use of leather belting wherever possible and shows why it pays to use a quality belt--COCHECO. Sent on request.

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Room 213, Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

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Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Running Around in Circles

THE professors and the NRA enthusiasts have been running around in circles but always they bump up against a stone wall because the United States Supreme Court has emphatically said that Congress has no power or authority to do the things which they would like for it to do.

The States established a Congress for certain purposes and gave it power to make certain laws.

It specifically denied to Congress any authority over certain functions of the States and therefore Congress can not make laws relating to certain matters over which it had never been given authority.

A constitutional amendment, giving additional powers to Congress, can be submitted to the States and if and when, thirty-six States ratify the Amendment, Congress will be possessed of such additional authority as the Amendment specifies, but we do not believe that the States will ratify any such amendment.

The people have learned that Congress is under the influence and oftentimes in the control of well organized minorities and will enact laws which the people themselves do not favor.

The people have just seen the Senate pass, by an overwhelming vote, such an unfair measure as the Wagner Bill when those who voted for the bill knew that if submitted to the voters, it probably would not have passed a single State.

Senators voted for the Wagner Bill in spite of its unfairness to industry and to those workers who did not choose to pay dues to organized labor racketeers. The only consideration of the Senators was whether or not their vote would

please organized labor and obtain for them enough votes to secure re-election.

With such an example before them we do not think that the people will give to Congress any additional authority or powers.

The Constitution of the United States has not been repudiated by the people at the polls.

The Government of the United States has not yet been constituted a despotism by any decision of the electorate.

The invasion of States' rights, the destruction of local and independent government, have not been approved by popular vote.

The reckless use of public funds has not been authorized by the people.

President Roosevelt has not been proceeding under any mandate given him by the people; in fact, in a number of matters he has been proceeding in direct violation of his campaign pledges.

We doubt very much that Congress will submit a Constitutional Amendment to the States and we base our opinion upon the following statements:

Senator Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan said:

The Supreme Court does not throw us back to the horse and buggy days. It merely puts us once more upon the resources which made us great and prosperous up to 1928.

We have already gone far toward recovery. We can go the rest of the way within the Constitution if the country can have a breathing spell from vivisection.

Senator Smith (D.) of South Carolina:

I am in favor of retaining the 48 States.

Senator Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma:

Abolition of State sovereignty means an imperial form of government. I don't believe the States will accept such a proposition.

Senator Borah (R.) of Idaho said:

If the people of this country want the Executive Department to have unlimited power to make laws for every conceivable activity of the citizen, violation of which would send a man to jail, they at least should have an opportunity to pass upon the question.

As it will require a two-thirds vote of both the House and Senate to even submit an amendment to the States and also require the ratification of thirty-six States, we see little prospect of any change and believe that the NRA will be forced to operate in accordance with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

A Paper Bag Plant

WE notice the following newspaper dispatch:

Savannah, Ga., May 29.—Negotiations have been completed for the construction here of a \$4,000,000 plant by the Union Bag and Paper Corporation of New York City, makers of bags and commercial commodities.

No wonder they can invest \$4,000,000 in a paper bag plant because when the processing tax forced cotton bags to a higher price, paper and jute bags, paper lined, took their place.

Cotton mills which formerly made bag goods are idle while they invest \$4,000,000 in a new paper bag plant.

Highlights of NRA Decision

FROM the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of the NRA we quote the following highlights:

* * *

Extraordinary conditions do not create or enlarge constitutional power.

* * *

The Constitution established a national government with powers deemed to be adequate, as they have proved to be both in war and peace, but these powers of the national government are limited by the constitutional grants.

* * *

Those who act under these grants are not at liberty to transcend the imposed limits because they believe that more or different power is necessary.

* * *

We think that the code-making authority conferred is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power.

* * *

The distinction between direct and indirect effects of intrastate transactions upon interstate commerce must be recognized as a fundamental one, essential to the maintenance of our constitutional system.

* * *

It is not the province of the court to consider the economic advantages or disadvantages of a centralized system (of government). It is sufficient to say that the Federal Constitution does not provide for it. . . .

* * *

If the Federal Government may determine the wages and hours of employees in the internal commerce of a State, because of their relation to cost and prices, and their indirect effect upon interstate commerce, it would seem that a similar control might be exerted over other elements of cost, also affecting prices, such as the number of employees, rents, advertising, methods of doing business, etc.

Appreciation

THE following letters of commendation from a number of our readers are acknowledged with real appreciation:

* * *

I have read with a great deal of interest in your current issue your address delivered at Chapel Hill and am writing to congratulate you and the textile industry in having such a man to stand up for it as you do.—*Jno. W. Arington, Pres., Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.*

* * *

I have just received the May 23rd issue of the Textile Bulletin and read with much interest your able address before the student body at Chapel Hill as delivered on

the night of May 14th, and I concur with your views on these matters just exactly 100% and am happy in the thought that the Textile Industry has so staunch a friend willing to make the necessary sacrifice to fight a good fight.

As the Charlotte News puts it, you certainly went right into the lion's den and in my humble opinion you did one grand job and I look for much good to result. The time has certainly come for us to awaken to the sinister influences affecting our young people and put a stop to it and your long fight is beginning to bear results.—*Wm. H. Beattie, Pres., Wallace Mfg. Co., Inc., Jonesville, S. C.*

* * *

I have just finished reading your article, "How College Radicalism is Fostered," and I cannot resist the opportunity to commend your views. I am heartily in accord with your entire article. Keep up the good work and may God grant you assistance from the other editors over the nation.—*T. D. Truluck, Union, S. C.*

* * *

I read your speech hat you made at Chapel Hill, and want to congratulate you on same. Must say that you have a world of information in regard to this subject, and are making a courageous fight for the right.—*U. G. Craft, Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala.*

* * *

I have not had the so-called honor to be a graduate from our institution of North Carolina. My schooling was from the so-called Log School of Georgia, just grammar school, but when I see and know of the schooling our young men get in our institutions of today I am glad of my schooling. Your address, "How College Radicalism is Fostered," should show our young men what Socialism is.

Mr. Clark, you are entirely right in what you are saying about the radicals at our Universities. May you keep up the work. Wish I were able to help. You say it.—*Geo. D. Simpkins, Sr., Supt., Cherokee Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tenn.*

* * *

Let us not be the last to congratulate you on your one-man stand at Chapel Hill.

With the colleges too full of students such as the audience you must have had the pleasure of addressing, it really has got some of us wondering where we are going to obtain an educated man in the near future who will take pride in his work and not work under the assumption that "the world owes me a living because I went to college," that most of the hare-brained graduates are assuming today.

If they could only declare the processing tax unconstitutional, as well as the NRA, there is no doubt but that the Cotton Textile Industry in this country would be booming again in short order.—*B. S. Roy & Son Co., by Jack Roy.*

* * *

Allow me to express my admiration for the stand which you again so courageously took in your address at Chapel Hill.

If there ere only a few more fearless North Carolinians like yourself, who dared to openly express what so many of us feel, without hesitating to call names, we might hope that something might be done to rid ourselves of these un-American influences that are boring into our University—as well as our other State colleges—and are doing such incalculable damage.

I only hope that your fearlessness will inspire others to take a like stand.—*Annie Hinsdale Jordan, Raleigh, N. C.*

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E. P., care Textile Bulletin

Mill News Items

CORNELIUS, N. C.—The Sherwood Knitting Mills has been organized here by F. C. and J. H. Sherrill and is expected to begin operations within two weeks. The plant has 33 Banner transfer machines and the necessary ribbers and loopers.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—American Trust Company of Charlotte, trustee under the will of Henry T. Steele, announces "The auction sale of the Adell Yarn Mills, Inc., previously advertised, has been revoked and withdrawn by an order of H. Hoyle Sink, Judge of the Superior Court, signed on May 30, 1935, and the sale will not be held."

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.—Rutherfordton has a new industry, the Clark Knitting Mills, which opened here last week in a building on Washington street. It will manufacture seamless hosiery or half hose for men.

The plant started with 25 Banner machines. They will produce about 1,000 dozen pairs of hose per week. At present about 16 people are employed. Plans are being made to enlarge the plant soon.

Watson Clark is owner with J. Frank Robinson general manager. George Clark is assistant manager.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—It was announced that the Erwin Manufacturing Company, which employs 250, manufacturers of knitted underwear, would resume operations Monday morning after an idleness of several weeks. During the past nine weeks the mill has been almost completely closed, but it is understood that orders have accumulated and there is work enough ahead to keep the mill busy several weeks.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The Statesville Hosiery Mills, Inc., has been organized here to manufacture hosiery and other knit goods, with authorized capital stock of \$50,000. Subscribed stock, \$10,000, by Fred Guerrant, secretary and manager of the Stimpson Hosiery Mills, Inc., Mrs. Ola C. Guerrant and F. A. Poplin, al of Statesville.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Wertheimer Bag Company, of Birmingham, Ala., will open a branch plant here on or about shortly, it is learned from Louis T. Moore, manager of the Chamber of Commerce.

The branch is expected to handle a gross tonnage in excess of 10 million pounds during the first year of its operation. In a letter to Mr. Moore, S. L. Marbury, an officer of the concern, said that there are already orders enough in advance to keep the local branch busy for the next six months at capacity.

The branch will be located in the three-story brick building on Hanover street formerly occupied by the Southland Manufacturing Company.

Combed Yarn Mills To Maintain Standards

GASTONIA, N. C.—At a meeting of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association here, with more than 1,500,000 spindles represented, a resolution was unanimously adopted specifying that there would be no change in the conduct of the textile business during the interim caused by the Supreme Court decision on the NRA.

The industry was urged to accept this as its general policy. The meeting was one of the most largely at-

Mill News Items

tended in the history of the association and was characterized by a unanimity of opinion that the policies inaugurated under the NRA should be continued until some further legislation or change is made by the Administration. The keynote of the meeting as expressed by A. M. Dixon, was "don't rock the boat."

Reports were heard from Mr. Dixon, S. W. Cramer and W. H. Suttenfield, who attended the meeting of textile officials, code authorities and the Cotton-Textile Institute in Washington, Wednesday of this week.

It was urged that there be no change whatsoever either in wages, hours or volume of production or in any other manner calculated to bring about misunderstanding or interruption of the status quo. The text of the resolution adopted by a standing vote unanimously on recommendation of C. E. Hutchison, of Mount Holly, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association, representing a very large majority of the gray combed sales yarn spindles in the South, recommended that the cotton textile industry make no change in the conduct of its business during the interim caused by the Supreme Court decision and urge the industry to accept this as its general policy.

"Resolved further, That we respectfully recommend that President Roosevelt exercise the prestige of his great office in a direct appeal to all industries to pursue a like policy."

Textile Students Attain High Rank

Of the 155 graduates from Clemson College, Paul Layman Tobey of Hampton, N. H., specializing in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, received the Norris medal for making the highest scholastic record for the four years while at Clemson. Charles Pierce Gordon, Jr., of Ware Shoals, S. C., specializing in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, won second place in this award, he having made the second highest scholastic record in the class of 155 men. The faculty of the Clemson Textile School is proud of the record these two men have made.

Thirteen of the sixteen men specializing in Textile Engineering and Weaving and Designing have been placed within the next two weeks.

NRA Substitute Held Needed to Save Mills

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Describing the current market as "stagnant," J. H. Davenport, vice-president and general manager of the Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., states that all hosiery mills here will close down when orders now on hand are filled, unless new legislation is enacted to take the place of the NRA.

Buyers are in the dark as to what prices will be in the future, because of the NRA decision, and are endeavoring only for present delivery, Mr. Davenport said. Hosiery costs have increased approximately 30 per cent under NRA and a manufacturer cannot afford to produce for storage at present costs in the face of uncertainty of what future costs and prices will be, Mr. Davenport asserted.

The Davenport Mills are running part time now. They will manufacture the orders on the books and the new orders that come in, but while the present uncertainty exists they will not run on any surplus above demand, Mr. Davenport said.



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VOGEL PRODUCTS

Improvements . . . Shall They Be Made By Short Steps or Long Jumps?

Recently the trustees of a well-established group of mills issued a letter to their equity holders which read, in part: "The reports of disinterested engineering experts assert that to meet existing competitive conditions we must install the machine improvements with which our leading competitors have been equipping their plants. These improvements would cost about \$500,000.00."

What a world of significance there is to that statement, and what a lesson it holds for all mills today!

The improvements in mill equipment which brought about this situation were not revolutionary by any means, but have come about gradually over the past 10 or 15 years.

Each development of itself made only a moderate improvement in operating efficiency and could be obtained by any mill for a moderate capital outlay.

To neglect one such development made no decisive difference in a mill's competitive position. But with the new developments coming along one after another, the cumulative effect finally has made a startling difference in manufacturing costs. Consequently those mills that have not kept up with mechanical progress find they are now operating at such a disadvantage that drastic measures become necessary.

The most successful mills have reached the level of up-to-date mechanical efficiency by taking each step comfortably, as it was placed before them. On the other hand, those who saw each new development as only a minor improvement and missed the significance of the cumulative effect of better machinery, find it increasingly difficult to keep up in the competitive race. For some the situation may be hopeless. Many, however, are finding a solution through either a complete revamping of production facilities or the judicious replacement of their most obsolete equipment. These are the only alternatives.

The complete modernization of machinery and methods is essential for lowest-cost production, and should be undertaken wherever financial conditions permit. Where

it is impractical for a mill immediately to make the heavy capital expenditures required for a thorough revamping, it is possible that there is yet time to make the necessary changes gradually.—*Saco-Lowell Bulletin*.

Borne, Scrymser Reports Good Orders

Borne, Scrymser Company of New York City, manufacturers of textile lubricants, report the placement of orders involving several thousand dollars worth of new mechanical equipment for the application of their well-known Breton Mineral Process Patented—a system of oil spraying raw cotton.

It is further reported that the Terrell Machine Company of Charlotte, N. C., with whom these orders have been placed, is operating on a full time schedule to effect required deliveries.

New Pamphlet on Hand Loom Accessories

Anyone interested in hand loom accessories will want a copy of an attractive pamphlet on the subject, just issued by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company main plant and general office, Philadelphia, Pa. The Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company are among the largest manufacturers in the world of loom harness and accessories, with three plants, one in Philadelphia, Pa., one in Greenville, S. C., and one in Montreal, Canada.

A copy of this interesting booklet of hand loom accessories will be sent free to any user of such equipment writing to the Philadelphia plant (2100 W. Allegheny Ave.) and referring to this magazine.

Celanese Dividends

The board of directors of the Celanese Corporation of America declared a dividend of \$1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative series prior preferred stock. This is payable July 1st to stock of record June 14th.

They also declared a dividend of \$3.50 on the 7 per cent cumulative first participating preferred stock, payable June 30th to stock of record June 14th.

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The Lubrication of Motors and of Generators

THE omnipresent motor covers a range from the tiny mechanism that operates a clock to the gigantic affair driving ponderous rolls of steel mills. It The lubrication of motors and of generators may operate at both extremes of speed, load and temperature. It may have every protection or it may be subjected to wet and dirty surroundings. The electric generator, too, covers a wide range of sizes. As industry depends on motors and generators, so do these electrical machines depend to a large extent on lubrication. So important is this that electrical manufacturers have evolved systems designed to make motor and generator lubrication as nearly automatic and foolproof as possible. Consequently, lubrication is a comparatively simple matter, yet in this very simplicity lies trouble. Because so little attention is needed the bearings are sometimes neglected altogether—and that means costly trouble sooner or later.

Deterioration and subsequent breakdown of insulation of the stator or rotor is the most frequent trouble encountered, and much of this could be avoided by proper application of lubricant and prevention of leakage. Another common trouble arises from failure to maintain the proper gap between stator and rotor, the result being to threaten complete destruction of the machine. Correct bearing lubrication is absolutely essential to maintain the proper air gap. Vital ventilation may be impaired if leakage occurs from the bearings of open-type units, causing lubricant to be sucked into the windings, where dust and dirt carried in with the air will adhere to the oil. These deposits will eventually build up in the ventilating openings and ducts and adversely affect the ventilation of the unit, thus causing excessive heating and shortened insulation life. Moreover, oil or grease reaching commutators, collector rings or brushes and collecting dust and dirt may cause sparking, grounds and short-circuits.

The user should have a thorough knowledge of the lubricating system employed on his motor and generator.

BEARING MAINTENANCE

Two of the most important points of maintenance are periodic cleaning of bearings and housings and prompt recognition of abnormal operating conditions.

CLEANING OF BEARINGS

As it is not always possible to provide a perfectly sealed housing, a certain amount of foreign material usually works its way into the bearing and may cause scoring of bearing, contamination of lubricant leading to bearing failure and so on. The presence of this material makes it necessary to clean the bearings at regular intervals, the frequency depending on many factors, such as the location of the machine; the type of bearing, lubrication system, housing, and shaft seal; continuity of service; operating temperatures; lubricant used, and prevalence of dust and dirt in the surroundings.

RING-OILED BEARINGS

The oil level in ring-oiled bearings should be checked frequently, and, depending on the operating conditions, the housings should be flushed, cleaned, and refilled with fresh oil at definite intervals. The oil should not be carried at a level higher than the "full" mark on the reservoir to avoid leakage and oil-throwing. Under clean conditions, an annual cleaning is probably sufficient,

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while if surroundings are extremely dirty, monthly inspection and flushing are not too frequent.

OIL-LUBRICATED ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS

The oil level in oil-lubricated, anti-friction bearings should also be checked frequently. Inspection and cleaning periods will be about the same as suggested above for plain bearings, depending on conditions. Here again it is most essential that too high an oil level be avoided.

For ring-oilers and oil-lubricated, anti-friction bearings, the following cleaning procedure gives good results:

1. Remove top and bottom plugs and drain lubricant.
2. Replace bottom plug and pour in kerosene or carbon tetrachloride to the normal oil level.
3. Replace top plug and run motor at no load for a very short time (not over one-half minute) in order to stir and distribute the solvent.
4. Drain solvent from housing and run machine for a second or two to remove all solvent.
5. Replace bottom plug and pour in about $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint of clean lubricating oil; run machine for a short time to distribute oil.
6. Drain this oil and fill housing to proper level. *Do not exceed this level.*

Compressed air, applied to the inferior of the housing, will often assist in this cleansing.

GREASE-LUBRICATED ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS

For grease-lubricated ball or roller bearings the following procedure is usually adopted:

1. Remove bearing housing cap and wipe from the cap and from the bearing itself as much of the old grease as possible. (It may be necessary to remove end-shields, fan, and so on, before the bearing housing cap can be removed.)
2. Replace bearing cap (and end-shield if it was necessary to remove it), and fill the housing about one-third full of kerosene or carbon tetrachloride. Operate the motor at no load for two or three minutes.
3. Remove the drain plug and drain off the solvent. Repeat this flushing with the motor running until the solvent drains off practically clear. Be careful to limit the amount of solvent injected into the housing to prevent leakage along the shaft and throwing of the solvent onto the motor windings. Pour a measured quantity of solvent each time into the housing through a pipe and funnel arrangement rather than use any form of pressure gun.
4. After the housing has been thoroughly flushed and drained free of solvent, replace the drain plug and fill the housing one-third full of light flushing oil. Operate the motor at no load.
5. After operating the motor for two or three minutes, drain the flushing oil. Remove housing cap (and end-shield if necessary) and pack grease between and around the balls or rollers in a quantity sufficient to fill the housing about one-quarter to one-third full. *Do not use more than this quantity.* Assemble bearing housing and any other parts that may have been removed for the cleaning operation.
6. Wipe off any solvent that may have leaked out around the shaft or onto the motor windings.

In cleaning and refilling either plain bearings or anti-friction bearings, the utmost care should be taken to see that everything handled, including the solvent, is clean and free of dust or dirt. Paddles used for applying grease should be thoroughly cleaned before use.

ABNORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Prompt recognition of out-of-the-ordinary operating conditions, and immediate action to correct such conditions as far as possible, often saves a motor or generator

from serious trouble. Prevalence of excessive bearing temperatures or rapid rises in temperatures above the usual figure are nearly always indications of trouble. Conditions vary somewhat depending on the type of bearing, as follows:

JOURNAL BEARINGS

A safe maximum operating temperature for plain journal electric motor bearings is generally considered to be about 35 degrees C. (95 degrees F.) above the temperature of the surrounding air. Most bearings, however, do not run as hot as this, and temperatures (ambient plus rise) ordinarily range between 120 and 140 degrees F. Temperatures in excess of normal usually indicate that one of the following factors is present: (1) Excessive belt tension. (2) Lack of lubrication. (3) Incorrect alignment of unit. (4) Grit on dirt in bearings, or roughness of bearing surfaces. (5) Bent motor shaft. (6) Excessive end thrust.

ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS

The temperature rise to be expected in anti-friction bearings varies considerably and depends on several factors, such as bearing size and type, load, speed, type and quantity of lubricant, and so on. The permissible maximum operating temperature of motor bearings of this type may conceivably be as high as 212 degrees F., but in the average open-type motor such a temperature would indicate serious trouble. Bearings of such units (of average size) usually show a rise in temperature above ambient of not more than 65 degrees F.

An overheated anti-friction bearing should be treated in the same manner as outlined above for an overheated plain journal bearing.

If the foregoing suggestions are followed and the lubrication recommendations (see inside back cover) of the Esso Marketers adhered to, the user of motors and generators will obtain from his machines the maximum work at minimum cost and longest life.—From *Esso Oil Ways*, published by Standard Oil Co.

First Effort To Build Cotton Mill in South Carolina

(By Wm. C. Lake in Greenville Daily News)

Union, S. C.—South Carolina historians tell us that a small cotton mill was started in Charleston about 1809, and six years later two or more were built in upper Carolina.

History of the State reveals as early as 1795, five years after the first census of the United States was made, and during the administration of President George Washington, an attempt was made to establish by lottery a cotton manufactory in South Carolina.

The plan formulated and sponsored by William McClure, together with Thomas Lehre, William Turpin, Colonel Thomas Taylor, was to raise by lottery the sum of 800 pounds. This amount, after deducting necessary expenses of attending the drawing of the lottery, was to be used for the establishment of a cotton mill and the promotion of other useful manufactures in the State.

As security for this enterprise to the State the commissioners of the venture were required to put up twice the amount raised by the lottery. Within a certain time the promoters were to erect and complete a manufactory of cotton, into what was then called and known by the name of Manchester wares.

What success attended this early venture in the textile industry of the State it is not known, though it is believed that this was the first recorded attempt to set up a cotton mill in South Carolina.

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Abbott Machine Co.	
Adolf Bobbin Co.	
Akron Belting Co.	
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	25
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	
American Molstening Co.	2
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	
Ashworth Bros.	
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	
Atlanta Brush Co.	
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.	
Bahnson Co.	
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	28
Bancroft Belting Co.	
Barber-Colman Co.	
Belger Co., Inc.	
Borne, Scrymire Co.	
Brookmire, Inc.	
Brown, David Co.	
Brown, D. P. & Co.	
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	
C	
Campbell, John & Co.	
Carolina Refractories Co.	
Carolina Rubber Hose Co.	25
Carolina Steel & Iron Co.	
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	29
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	
Ciba Co., Inc.	
Clark Publishing Co.	35
Clinton Co.	35
Commercial Factors Corp.	
Corn Products Refining Co.	36
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	
Curran & Barry	28
D	
Dairy Ring Traveler Co.	
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28
Detroit Stoker Co.	
Dillard Paper Co.	29
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	
Drake Corp.	
Draper Corporation	
E	
Dronsfield Bros.	
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	29
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	
Eaton, Paul B.	
Eclipse Textile Devices	26
Edison Hotel	
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	
Engineering Sales Co.	
Enka, American	
F	
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	
Franklin Process Co.	23
G	
Garland Mfg. Co.	
Gastonia Brush Co.	
General Dyestuff Corp.	
General Electric Co.	9
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	
Gratton & Knight Co.	
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	
H	
Hart Products Corp.	
H & B American Machine Co.	
Hercules Powder Co.	7
Hermas Machine Co.	
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	
Houghton Wool Co.	
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	
Howard-Hickory Nursery	
Hygrolit, Inc.	
I	
Industrial Rayon Corp.	
J	
Jackson Lumber Co.	
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co.	
Johnson, Chas. B.	
K	
Keever Starch Co.	22
L	
Lane, W. T. & Bros.	
Law, A. M. & Co.	
Link Belt Co.	
M	
Modern: fireproof; all rooms with bath; cool and healthy climate	
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AMERICAN PLAN	
N	
Terrell Machine Co.	13
Texas Co., The	
Textile Banking Co.	
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.	
Textile Shop, The	
U	
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	
Universal Winding Co.	
V	
Vanderbilt Hotel	
Veeder-Root, Inc.	24
Victor Ring Traveler Co.	
Viscose Co.	
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	20
W	
WAK, Inc.	
Washburn Printing Co.	24
Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	28
Wellington, Sears Co.	
Whitlin Machine Works	
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Williams, I. B. & Sons	
Wolf, Jasques & Co.	
Wytheville Woolen Mills, Inc.	
Z	

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Heavy Cloth Buying Wave

"The Supreme Court's decision on the unconstitutionality of the NRA, announced on Monday afternoon, brought to a close two weeks of active trading in gray goods," reports to Woodward, Baldwin & Co. "Up to that time the market gave promise of continuing at a fairly good pace, with quite a few sales being made not only for nearby, but also for later shipment at advances prices. Since that time, however, trading has been at a standstill."

"The unanimous decision of the Print Cloth Group to continue present hours and wages has helped to maintain current market prices. Meanwhile buyers are continuing to watch the market, awaiting further developments."

British Rayon Out put Continues To Expand

London.—British rayon production continues to increase. Official statistics just issued show that the total production of yarns and waste during April was 9,790,000 pounds as compared with 7,030,000 pounds for the corresponding month last year. April

production of yarns alone totalled 7,030,000 pounds as compared with 6,593,000 pounds for April last year.

There is a better home demand for all-rayon and mixture dress fabrics, linings and furnishing fabrics for immediate delivery. Complaints are still heard that buyers are too conservative in placing bulk orders for future delivery, but the outlook is more cheerful. Exports are reaching a fair aggregate, but are made up of moderate orders and are lacking in any outstanding feature.

Fine qualities of viscose yarn are in good demand for spot delivery, but forward bulk business is slow. There is more doing in the acetate section of the business. Spun rayon yarns are increasing in popularity. Demand for spun viscose crepe yarns is the outstanding feature in spun rayon business.

Birch Bros., Inc.

Harold W. Birch, treasurer and manager of Birch Bros., Inc., announces that the business of this concern, conducted by Albert Birch for the manufacture and sale of textile dyeing and finishing machinery and mill sewing machines for the cotton, rayon, woolen and worsted, and pile fabric trades, will be continued by his three sons, who have been associated with him in its conduct for many years. They will continue to manufacture high-grade machinery and to develop new machines of the best design.

The business was established in 1883 as Birch Bros. and has been located in Somerville since 1889. It was incorporated in 1932 with Albert Birch as manager until his death on March 30th of this year. The business will continue with Clifford W. Birch as president, Stanley W. Birch as vice-president, and Harold W. Birch as treasurer.

Army Depot Asks Bids On Unbleached Drills

Philadelphia. — Bids on 154,000 yards of 36-inch unbleached cotton drill will be received at Army Quartermaster Depot June 11th, and on 450,000 square yards of khaki cotton shirting, or its equivalent in any width between 34 and 57-inch on June 24th.

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Charlotte, N. C.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets were very quiet last week. It is generally agreed that the situation brought about by the collapse of NRA will require some time for adjustment. The sharp drop in cotton has had a further unsettling effect although prices on goods held unchanged at the end of the week.

Mills were not pushing goods on buyers and buyers were making no attempts to buy, either at the market or under it. Ordinarily such a drop in cotton would produce declines in cloth prices, especially when it comes following a drop of around \$2 a bale which had followed the Supreme Court decision. Buyers were so uncertain about the immediate future, however, that they were not bidding for goods. Because of the lack of any trading at all there was nothing to influence prices in either direction, and quoted lists remained at the levels at which they had opened the week. During the day there were some instances where buyers came in for fill-in lots against existing contractual needs and these were bought at the full quoted market. Entirely aside from the Supreme Court's ruling, it was widely accepted that cloth prices were likely to decline when trading reopens, because of the reduction in raw cotton values. Under the uncertain conditions caused by the ruling, however, no one was ready to make any commitments, either buyers or sellers, and there was no method of testing cloth values at this time.

In the fine goods division, trading was at a standstill. There was virtually no inquiry, and sellers were not pushing goods on the market. The likelihood of prices holding at present levels was more questionable than in the case of coarse goods, since fine goods already had been weak. On the other hand, the chances of production being increased were very light. Mills had no incentive to step up operations, with inquiry already running very slow and with the season fairly well over in a number of lines. Moderate contracts were in hand for some types of goods both in standard constructions and in fancies.

Prices throughout the fine goods list were unchanged in quotations.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dress ginghams	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple ginghams	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was very little business in cotton yarns during the week. The decision on NRA and the drop in cotton created a situation which had not interest for either buyers or sellers. The market was inclined to wait for further developments. In the meantime the various spinners' organizations will be meeting through this week to try to unite action on the matter of hours and wages. It is generally believed here that most spinners wish to continue on the present basis.

A slight weakening price situation developed, some quotations from mills slipping from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 1c a pound. There was a generally firm situation in the case of better grade carded yarn and usually straight cotton counts were steady. The sharper price reductions prevailed in the case of waste and part waste yarn that had risen more sharply than other descriptions.

Some buyers last week felt content with their ability to cover on the basis of deliveries through the next three to six months. In view of the prevailing sentiment the forward delivery position began to appear less attractive as a proposition than at first. The influences derived from the cessation of NRA were such that various buyers preferred to put off covering consideration for the present.

Production and shipments of combed yarn are close to the peak of the season, though some falling off in new business is reported. The demand from mercerizers is affected by some slackness, more or less seasonal, in the hosiery business. Mercerized yarn prices are nevertheless very steady but no immediate advance is in sight, it is said. The heavy demand for combed yarns for many weeks has done very little to iron out exasperating and abnormal price spreads between numerous counts and, in general, the combed yarn producer, though busy, has not been as prosperous as might have been expected.

All cotton yarn quotations have remained nominally unchanged, the attitude of spinners continuing since earlier in the week in favor of reflecting a firm position. There was little inquiry Saturday and only minor quantities sold of carded descriptions. Buyers came in for price checking purposes, but made no follow-up of the price information they obtained.

Southern Single Warps				
10s	27			33
12s	27 $\frac{1}{2}$			35 - 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
14s	28			41 - 42
16s	28 $\frac{1}{2}$			43
20s	20 $\frac{1}{2}$			50
26s	32 $\frac{1}{2}$			50
30s	34			50
40s	40 $\frac{1}{2}$			50
Southern Single Skeins		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
8s	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	8s	27	
10s	27	10s	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12s	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	12s	28	
14s	28	16s	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
20s	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	20s	30	
26s	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carpet Yarns		
30s	34 - 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 25	
36s	38	Colored stripes, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25	
40s	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
8s	27	8s, 2-ply	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10s	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12s	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
16s	29	12s, 2-ply	26	
20s	31	16s, 2-ply	28	
24s	32	20s, 2-ply	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26s	33	30s, 2-ply	34	
30s	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Southern Frame Cones		
36s	35 - 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	8s	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 27	
40s	41 - 42	10s	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 27	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		12s	27 - 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8s	27	14s	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 28	
10s	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	16s	28 - 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12s	28	18s	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 29	
14s	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	20s	29 - 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
16s	29	22s	30 - 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	
20s	31	24s	31 - 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24s	32	26s	32 - 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		28s	33 - 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8s	27	30s	33 - 34	
10s	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	40s	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12s	28			
14s	28 $\frac{1}{2}$			
16s	29			
20s	31			
24s	32			

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.

ROANOKE MILLS 1 AND 2, PATTERSON MILLS, AND ROSEMARY MILLS, 1, 2 AND 3

There are six large mills in Roanoke Rapids, all running full time and with everybody seemingly happy. The town is growing rapidly since all the villages consolidated into one town. Streets are being paved. A new postoffice and municipal building are going up, also several other buildings.

The new section near Rosemary is proud of a fine new school, named The Clara Hearne, in honor of a teacher by that name who has taught in this town for 25 years.

NINE CHURCHES AND FINE SCHOOLS

Roanoke Rapids has nine churches—one Holiness, one Catholic, one Christian, one Presbyterian, two Baptist and two Methodist. Four circles in the Baptist Missionary Society serve supper twice a month to the Young Men's Civic Club, numbering around 50, at 40 cents per plate; Mesdames Frank Williams, G. W. Miller, —, —, Rice and —, — Hutchinson are the circle leaders.

The city has around 14,000 population, with approximately 720 pupils in High School, with 65 in the graduating class this year. There are around 3,000 pupils in all the schools.

The High School Glee Club won four loving cups recently in a contest held at Greensboro. Miss Virginia Smith is teacher.

ONE OF THE BEST HOSPITALS

One of the best hospitals is at Roanoke Rapids. Forty-five cents per week, per operative, pays for doctors and hospital bills. There is a clinic which takes care of a lot of work and keeps the hospital from being over-run. Typhoid, diphtheria and other vaccinations are given at the clinic, and also first aid in minor accidents. Few mill towns can boast of such service as this; sick or well, the price is the same—45 cents per week, and the best doctors and nurses on the spot.

AN EXCELLENT THEATRE BUILDING

A theater that would be an honor to a city twice as large is among the attractions and conveniences. The very best pictures are shown and to large, appreciative audiences. In fact, the business center of the town shows up to good advantage with nice buildings and attractive window displays.

There is a beautiful Club House, a fine Boy Scout Troop and a lot of Eagle Scouts—one of the grandest organizations in America.

The High School baseball team won Class B State championship, a very distinctive honor. In a recent

game between Roanoke Rapids and Burlington, played at Chapel Hill, the Roanoke Rapids team won.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR OPERATIVES

Around 75 men are taking courses in various lines of study, under Professor Will Nelson, brother of Professor Nelson of State College. Classes are at Rosemary Mills for operatives of Rosemary, and at Roanoke Rapids for the Roanoke and Patterson Mills operatives. Carding, spinning, spooling, warping, slashing, plain, Jacquard and dobby weaving and loom fixing, are all taught effectively. In fact, everything from opening room to finished product.

Some of the men who have had few advantages are making fine records in their studies and are fitting themselves for future advancement, and will no doubt take the places of men somewhere who think they know it all, and do not need to make an effort to improve.

PICNICS FOR REAL PLEASURE

There have been some class picnics that have meant a lot toward strengthening friendships and inspiring men to strive on toward higher and better things. Surely there is nothing finer, or that will do more toward building up a splendid community spirit than a good old-fashioned picnic. What a pity we don't have more of them. At a picnic, talented speakers, singers and those skilled in string music can give enjoyable entertainment for the masses, while getting in some good publicity for themselves.

VISITORS BY PLANE

The 34rd of May, while I was in Roanoke Rapids, two planes arrived, bringing visitors and business men. And cars, Great Scott; there are so many here that one wonders if there are any left. Fine cars and cars of all kinds, down to an occasional Model T, that proudly skims along over the paved streets and promising many years yet of good, honest service.

Three small wagons drawn by goats and driven by as many proud boys—piled with lunch baskets and going to Roanoke Mill No. 1, was a gentle reminder that there are still other modes of travel.

ROSEMARY MILLS

Rosemary was the first mill where I worked, and to find those three big mills humming merrily and everybody jolly and smiling, made my visit a real pleasure. Superintendent T. W. Mullen has been here so long that every child knows him and all in the community appreciate him. They can rely on him for fair and square treatment. His assistants, L. C. Cannon and J. E. McGee, are also well liked, and for good reasons.

OTHER KEY MEN IN ROSEMARY MILLS

G. W. Gurley is now overseer carding in all three mills, since the death of Mr. Vick, formerly overseer No. 1 and No. 2, while Mr. Gurley was overseer in No. 3.

We are glad to see our good friend get this promotion. He is assisted in No. 1 by C. A. Dickens, in No. 2 by N. L. Braswell, and in No. 3 by E. B. Davis. J. O. Overton, Acy Whitley and Louis Taylor are other live-wires in the card room.

L. B. Crouch and T. J. Garner are overseers spinning. Arch Liles, second hand in spinning, B. F. Ryals, second hand in spooling, are others we met in the spinning room—also a fine looking son of Mr. Couch.

J. E. Buck is overseer weaving in No. 1. In this room, some of the progressives are Uriel Powell, cloth inspector; Geo. Roberts, harness man; R. I. Riggan, warp man; I. O. Hicks, W. C. Miller, D. E. Wood and D. B. Wright, loom fixers. Bettie Collins and Lucy Nix enjoy reading The Bulletin.

In Mill No. 2, J. B. Batton is overseer spinning, and Wiley Connell, second hand. C. H. Speight, overseer weaving, C. L. Shell, second hand; Howard Davis, overseer on second shift; L. A. Grissom, overseer weaving; D. A. Pridgen, day assistant, and J. K. Giles, night assistant.

R. B. Powell, overseer the cloth room, with R. B. Lanier, assistant first, and J. H. Reid, on second shift. Wm. A. Wolhar, overseer finishing; S. D. Brown, supply man; E. B. Manning, overseer dyeing.

Geo. W. Fisher, card cutter. Yes, he is still cutting "pills" from pasteboard—large and small sizes.

(Continued next week)

MOORESVILLE, N. C.

MOORESVILLE COTTON MILLS, MANUFACTURERS OF TOWELS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS AND UPHOLSTERY

This pen pusher often speaks of the fine looking overseers and pretty girls in the mills, and last week my claims were proven in the picture shown of a carding and spinning group of key men and the young ladies keeping time in Mooresville Cotton Mills, carding and spinning departments.

The picture should have been held over for this write-up, perhaps, but it was too good to keep. And, anyway, it just makes Mooresville "come to the bat" twice.

When a beauty contest is staged in Mooresville, the mill girls always walk away with all the prizes. W. W. Evans, in supply room, takes the prize for Bible study. He has read his Bible through from Genesis to Revelations, more than 40 times, and can recite whole books of the New Testament from memory. Better still, his life is a bright and shining light, leading others to follow Christ.

KEY MEN IN MOORESVILLE COTTON MILLS

John F. Matheson, president and manager; C. Robert Johnson, secretary and treasurer; C. F. Clark, assistant secretary and treasurer; W. F. Summers, superintendent. There is an assistant superintendent and a cloth room overseer, but have lost my notes and can't remember their names.

Quite a bunch renewed their subscriptions or subscribed in March, but this time the following signed on the dotted line: G. S. Sill, color man; B. L. Sherrill, W. S. Marlow, J. H. Wilson, D. D. McCune, progressive section men in carding and spinning; C. A. Vanderford, overseer carding; S. A. Lytle, general overhauler; C. H. Johnson, overseer carding and spinning, second shift; L. D. Godfrey, overseer spooling and warping; C. F. LaFoy, assistant overseer carding in No. 3; F. R. Welch, card grinder.

R. G. Dorton, M. M. Roberts and M. W. Wilhelm are overseers of weaving; C. L. Sloop, second hand; P. B.

McNeely, overseer finishing; C. J. Starnes, overseer in towel room, has two daughters running a successful florist shop in Mooresville. E. E. Edmiston is master mechanic and J. C. Chamberlain, machinist.

HENRIETTA, N. C.

HENRIETTA MILLS—T. J. Bagwell, Supt.

And when I say "there is only ONE T. J. Bagwell"—only one who has his keen dry sense of humor—those who know him will agree.

Henrietta has always been attractive and interesting, but has been primping up a lot here of late. Putting in new floors, rearranging machinery and adding more spindles. Also new Barber-Colman spooling and warping of latest models, and new lighting system in boiler room.

There are some fine people at this plant and it is always a pleasure to call on them. The key men are:

W. R. Morrow, carder; J. O. Campbell, overseer spinning, first shift, was promoted from second shift; A. B. Nanney, overseer spinning, second shift, was formerly with Cliffside Mills, a few miles away; J. A. Holmes, overseer weaving, first shift, and E. D. Bagwell, overseer second shift; Henry Tony, overseer the cloth room; Ed. Cargill, master mechanic, and T. P. Weese, supply man. The good running work and splendid order in each department is good evidence of friendly feeling and co-operation.

A baseball team, with T. P. Weese, manager, is only one of the interesting features of community life, and bids fair to be the leading entertainment.

BILTMORE, N. C.

SAYLES BILTMORE BLEACHERIES, INC.

I don't think another industrial plant in the South can show a prettier landscaped front lawn than this. It is beautiful beyond description and the village is in keeping with the mill surroundings. Had hoped to have the pleasure of an interview with the genial manager, S. M. Fessenden, but he was closeted with some big business men from up North; however, the genial purchasing agent and personnel official was exceedingly nice, and that made up to a great extent for the disappointment.

The company has a wonderfully nice and busy office on the top floor of the building.

GOOD DAYS AHEAD

(From "The Enka Voice")

Though business, right now, may be just a bit slack,
The days of good business are sure to come back!
But whining and growling at things that are wrong,
And spreading dark rumors, won't help things along.
It's no time for quitters, whose courage is slight,
But action is needed—and fighters who'll fight.
And those who are twiddling their thumbs while they wait
For times to get better—will lose—sure as Fate!

Have faith in the future—and what you can do
Have faith in your company, and stick to it, too!
Have faith in our country—your country and mine,
In all of her crisis, be in the front line!
And, too, as you struggle for glory, or wealth
Hold tightly, forever, to faith in yourself!
So face not the future with worry and dread
Get Busy, Get Ready—Good Days are Ahead!

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Lastex Yarn and Lactron Thread

(Continued from Page 5)

main textile industries? The finisher will be able to create new effects on flat woven fabrics and the designer will be able to prepare structures that will have a clinging effect at present only obtainable in the coarser textures produced by the linking of loops on the knitting principle.

The mistake that is apt to be made is that of simply substituting these new yarns for the old ones, instead of making new structures to meet the requirements of the new yarns. During recent years, a large trade has been built up by increasing the twist in cotton and rayon yarns for a superelastic yarn, and it is desirable that the question should be given careful consideration.

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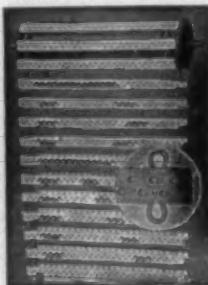
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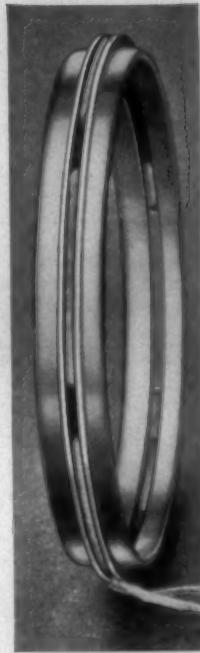


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tory than merely sending a sample.
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